

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

GENERAL BOOTH

Writes a Letter Imploiring Ballington Booth to Return AND ALL WILL BE FORGIVEN.

Claims that Ballington was Not Dismissed and that His Resignation Has Not Been Accepted—His Present Action is that of a Traitor—The Old Man's Appeal to His Son.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The following letter from General Booth, chief of the Salvation Army, apropos of the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, was given out to-day from the headquarters of the American branch of the Salvation Army. It is in part as follows:

International Headquarters, 101 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E. C., March 13, 1896.

My dear Ballington:—I am glad to hear that you are still dear to me. You are my son and your mother's son, who loved and toiled for you. I am glad to know, and whose aim and ambition was that you might be a faithful man of God, and whose dying prayer was that you might stand by me and the rest of her children in fidelity to God and the Salvation Army.

You are, and must be, my son forever. Strange and dividing as have been the events of the last few weeks, they have not changed that relationship; far as you have gone in the opposite direction, you cannot contemplate eternal separation. Sooner or later we must come together again in heart. I cannot endure the contrary thought. Can you?

What I am concerned about at the moment is the inquiry as to whether you have any reasonable ground for this strange action which you have adopted?

You cannot be justified in breaking the severance of the American wing of the Army from the parent body. In separating yourself from your brothers and from your sisters, in going back on the dying counsel of your mother, and in stabbing your father's heart and leaving him to bleed before a scoffing world, because you were not consulted about orders and regulations applying to other commands, or because you thought the social work was unduly exalted in other countries, or because I objected to any difference being made between our soldiers of America and those of other lands on the question of tobacco. No! All that you could object to rightly or wrongly, on these matters, has been there for years.

I do say that I have not done, nor arranged to do, nor allowed to be done by others, anything to the damage of your reputation, or your position, or your happiness, or your welfare. I have persistently sought your welfare, and I could to gratify your wishes, consistently with the interests of the kingdom of God. The causes of complaint against me which you so painfully parade in your letter can only be of modern date—they do not go back very far on your visit to London before referred to, and after you had no more to do with me. You had no command, and you had assented to it, you wrote me:

"You have in me a sleepless and ardent admirer. I can say that I am more than your son."

It is true that I observed certain things on my visit of which I disapproved, and which I pointed out to you. I knew you were hurt by my doing so. But on what ground did you expect to be made an exception among my officers? You know that I have always said what I have felt when I have found in the Army what I have not approved, or what I wished to be altered. I have never been able to do so. That cannot be sufficient ground for your present action.

Neither can you honestly claim to have any just excuse for your action in your change of appointment. For no one knows better than you do that changes among our officers' appointments are a regular part of our system. You have ordered other people about in virtue of the authority I have devolved upon you, and now you have no right to object to render obedience on the same principle.

You took this command, as you took others before it, knowing full well that you would be expected to change when you were asked to do so.

You knew this change was intended for some time past. You and Maude distinctly assented to it when in London as far back as 1882.

Judged as between comrade and comrade, why should one man remain in a dark, poverty stricken command, while the other stays all the time in a comparatively easy one? This was not the principle of the apostle, nor is it ours.

The statement that you have been "recalled" is not true. You had simply received notice of a change of appointment. The position fixed for you in my mind had been chosen with a view to meet your wishes, so far as I could consistently do so.

Similarly, the statement that you have been dismissed is false. I am satisfied that every effort dictated by wisdom and affection to avert this calamity was made.

In fact, you are not dismissed at all. You are still in the Salvation Army officer in the eyes of the army. I have not, as yet, accepted your resignation.

Even if you succeeded in establishing another movement and surrounded yourself with new friends, this action will still be there. The world will naturally and assuredly ask: "Where are this man's vows and pledges to his comrades? If he forget them to his father? What about his promises as between man and man?"

All this must deeply affect your own future. It cannot be otherwise. I have had much opportunity of judging, and I am sure that no good man can be happy in a course which does not commend itself to his own conscience and to the consciences of other good men who know the facts. When your friends point to my action in 1862 as in any way resembling yours of to-day, they only display their folly by speaking of what they are entirely ignorant. The church I left had done nothing for me. To it I had made no pledges of life service. I only retired after waiting four years in order that my wishes might be considered, and when I went out I made no promises, and I made no pledges. I issued no circulars, I maligned no individuals, I kept back no property, I carried on no intrigues, I listened to no dissatisfied people, I loved and befriended everybody, I went forth to the gutter with your mother, and without any rich man's help, I began to toil among the poor, and pinched myself in many a dire necessity to get you an education and provide a home.

But I leave all that, and come back to what I began to you are my son. I can never give you up while I am on this side of the valley, and once more I ask you to come and see me. That cannot be unreasonable or unkind. It is, you must admit, according to common sense and common honor, and to the first commands of Jesus Christ. Bring Maude and come, and do not listen to the lying tongue of those who would oppose so natural a course. They only want to

use you to pull down our own work and to wound your father's heart, or at the best to gain their selfish ends.

Oh! Ballington, Ballington! You cannot be your right reason. The whole thing is like a horrid dream. Again and again I ask myself: "Is this a reality or an imagination?" For your own sake hesitate! think! return! The worst can yet be averted. The past may be forgiven. Believe me to be still your affectionate father, praying for you all the time.

(Signed) WILLIAM BOOTH. P. S.—I have just received your cruel cable refusing to come and see me, and coldly announcing that all negotiations are at an end. Is this all the return you can make to my repeated messages of peace, and all our entreaties? No! It cannot be. Negotiations cannot end here.

THOMAS WAS TARDY.

The General Deficiency Bill Considered in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—For the first time this session Speaker Reed was late in arriving at the capitol. Clerk of the house McDowell called the house to order and announced that in the absence of the speaker, the speaker pro tempore would be elected. Mr. Hull, of Iowa, was unanimously elected and took the chair. He had been seated but a few minutes when Mr. Reed appeared and amid much laughter and applause, said: "The house will be in order."

Although this was suspension of duty under the rules, Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations insisted on proceeding with the general deficiency bill and on his motion the house went into committee of the whole for its consideration. This was the last of the regular appropriation bills.

When the items relating to indemnities to be paid to Frederick O. Dawson, wife and daughter, for loss of property and injuries inflicted in Nebraska, Mr. Mercer, (Rep., Neb.), called attention to the great vigor with which Great Britain had pressed this case, \$40,000 having been claimed from the state of Nebraska. He commended the vigilance of the British government in the protection of her subjects and said it was in strange contrast with the action of our own government.

Small Attendance in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—With the thermometer in the chamber standing at 50 degrees, less than twenty senators were on the floor when President pro tem Frye called the upper house to order.

During the morning hour the joint resolution for the appointment of Gen. Franklin Representative Steele, Gen. Beale and Gen. Henderson as members of the board of managers of the national soldiers' home was adopted without debate.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah) introduced a bill for the construction near Washington of a ground map of the United States on a scale of one inch to the mile.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon) gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask to take up the bill to pension survivors of the Indian wars.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) followed with a report of the sundry civil appropriation bill and said he would seek to take it up at the earliest possible day.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. Peffer, author of the bond resolution, was not present, but it was said that he was cognizant that the Indian bill was thus to be taken up.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

Attend a Tornado in Sandusky County, Ohio—A Hamlet Destroyed.

FREMONT, Ohio, April 20.—A tornado accompanied by a heavy rainfall, swept over the northwestern part of Sandusky county about 3 o'clock this afternoon, killing two persons, injuring a number of others and doing great damage to property.

The tornado came from the southwest and struck every building it struck was swept away. After smashing a road bridge and blowing a big tree across a Wheeling & Lake Erie freight train, it crushed the caboose and came near killing a number of trainmen.

The wind began to play havoc with farm buildings. The barns of Jacob and Anthony Swint first went down before it. The house of James Green was destroyed. Green's aged father, William L. Green, was killed outright, his wife fatally hurt and the baby carried across the road in its cradle. The child escaped uninjured. Next the barn of Amos Hetrick, in which Hetrick and John Low were shearing sheep, was crushed. Low was blown across a field against a tree, being instantly killed. Other buildings destroyed were the barns of Al Fairchild, William Hensel, Perry Parish, George Wagoner and Charles Tucker. Tucker's child was badly hurt. The Booktown, a hamlet near here, nearly all the buildings were destroyed, but there was no loss of life. The storm covered a wide track and it is possible that further damage will be reported.

May Endorse Russell.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—Preparations for the Democratic state convention which will be held to-morrow, have been practically completed. Hon. John R. Thayer, of Worcester, will be permanent chairman of the convention.

The withdrawal of ex-Governor William E. Russell as a candidate for delegate at large, has brought out several candidates, among whom are James Donovan, chairman of the Democratic City committee; John B. Moran and John W. Coughlin, of Fall River.

It is thought that the fight will be between Donovan and Moran and that Coughlin, who is a personal friend of Donovan, will be induced to withdraw. It seems to be the general impression to-day that the convention will endorse the presidential candidacy of ex-Governor William E. Russell.

Liberals were in Majority.

NEW YORK, April 20.—An adjourned meeting of the presbytery of New York was held to-day in the chapel of the First church. Rev. D. Chambers, moderator, presiding, and the proceedings at one stage were marked by just a suspicion of acrimony. The venerable president of Union Theological seminary felt called upon to denounce as false the sentiments expressed by one of the opponents of the report prepared by the committee on the minutes of the general assembly. Otherwise the meeting was harmonious and the best of feeling prevailed, although the liberal element had the best of the discussion as regards time and mode of procedure.

Nominated for Mayor.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. MARTINSBURG, W. Va., April 20.—Dr. Will T. Henshaw, was nominated for mayor of this city by the Democrats for the next ten days and there is some talk of an independent ticket.

Killed by a Fall.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. PIEDMONT, W. Va., April 20.—James Rowe, of Newburg, was killed here to-day by a fall of coal in the Hampshire mine. The remains will be taken to Newburg for burial.

THE CUBAN WAR.

Spanish Gunboat Held Up by the Insurgent Forces.

AMERICAN ALLIES DISGUSTED

With Insurgent Discipline, According to Havana Advice—Antonio Maceo Said to be Anxious to Surrender, but the Reports are Disbelieved by Impartial Observers—More Plantations Destroyed.

HAVANA, April 20.—During recent engagements between the Spanish troops under General Fort in this province and the insurgents, the latter admit having lost eighty-two killed and having 187 wounded.

Reports received here from Lacret's band of insurgents show a very demoralizing condition of things. It is said that Lacret is frequently intoxicated and that of twenty American members of an expedition from the United States which recently joined him, five have been killed and the rest are disgusted. They say they have been deceived, that there is no war, that there is no fighting and that they are living in swamps without clothing, compelled to eat bad food, that the agreements entered into with him were not carried out and that they are without leaders to lead them to victory.

Persistent rumors are circulated here that Antonio Maceo is desirous of surrendering, but no unprejudiced observer places any belief in the reports.

At Jaguay la Grande, in Remedios district, of the province of Santa Clara, the insurgents have burned the machinery houses of the Rosario plantation and they have destroyed by fire the railroad station at Guanabaco.

A dispatch from Matanzas says that the prominent autonomist leader Artiz has been arrested and imprisoned on a political charge; but, after being some time in confinement he was released by order of the captain general.

The splendid machinery houses of the plantation of San Narciso, near Guáimelina, this province, have been destroyed by fire and the cane plantations of Loteria, Carmen and their colonies have been destroyed with 22,000 tons of cane.

It is now positively asserted that Perico del Gado, the well known insurgent leader, was recently killed in an engagement in the province of Pinar del Rio. General Melquino, at the Zaldívar farm, this province, has had a skirmish with the insurgent leader Castilla. The enemy left ten killed and retired with a number of wounded.

The gunboat Centinela, commanded by Lieutenant Gonzalo Puerta, while conveying a schooner having on board a number of soldiers and provisions intended for the Spanish detachment at Zanjá, on the river Canto, was fired upon by the insurgents when entering the river. The insurgents were in strong force and occupied advantageous position. The sailors on board the gunboat and the soldiers on board the schooner repelled the enemy's fire and eventually repulsed them with great loss. But nine of the thirteen men on board the gunboat were killed and on board the schooner one soldier was killed and five were wounded.

As the ammunition supply on board both vessels was exhausted, the gunboat steamed away and returned the next day with a fresh stock of cartridges, resolved to make another attempt to reach Zanjá. At the entrance of the river the gunboat was again fired upon; but, although she only had four men, including Lieutenant Puerta, on board, she succeeded in beating off the enemy and relieved the detachment at Zanjá.

The lighting of the military line of Mariel from on his to the other with electric lights, has now been completed. These lights disclose the ground for a long distance from the Trocha at night and will afford great assistance to the work of guarding the line.

General Arola is pursuing Maceo in Pinar del Rio with indomitable energy, hardly allowing his troops time to sleep. A decisive breaking down on the part of the insurgents is confidently expected here by the authorities according to the statement of the situation which they give out. But the sympathizers with the insurgents are equally confident that Maceo will again escape the coils set for him.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Relief Train Reaches Bulawayo, and Reinforcements Are En Route.

LONDON, April 20.—The situation in South Africa continues to absorb a large share of public attention. There is an appreciable sense of relief over the news that a supply train from Mafeking has got through to Bulawayo and that the reinforcements of imperial troops from Mafeking are being rapidly pushed forward for the relief of the place. Friends of the people in Bulawayo are relieved to hear that no extensive offensive movement is planned at present against the natives. There have been grave fears that the whites would be rash and invite a disaster.

The reply of President Kruger to the invitation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to visit England in order to discuss with him what remedies can be applied to the grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal is the newest factor in the South African problem. The reply is not accorded a very kindly reception by the English public.

In its editorial commenting upon President Kruger's reply to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain the Times says: "If President Kruger and his supporters willfully close their eyes to the various facts and obdurately refuse to recognize the grievances of the Uitlanders, circumstances may occur that will force us to rely upon the primary right of all communities to save themselves from imminent peril."

Body Found in the River.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 20.—The body of Jacob Wease, an aged pensioner of this city, who disappeared mysteriously from home five weeks ago, was found in the Ohio river at

Meldahl's station yesterday. Coroner Keever went at once and examined the body. No evidences of foul play were discovered and no inquest was deemed necessary. The body was identified by a pension voucher. The body was brought here and interred this afternoon.

TRouble IN THE

Over the Vote in the Opelousas Election. The Country Armed.

OPLOUSAS, La., April 20.—At this hour (p. m.) 500 armed men of both parties are on the move and a desperate conflict is expected at any time. Over 250 regulators with Winchester rifles have surrounded the town and their ostensible object is the capture of the court house. On the vote of the Opelousas ward depends their success or defeat in the parish and they are concentrating their efforts here. They realize that if a full vote is polled the combine will win.

The report came to Opelousas early this morning that the regulators were assembling at the Bellevue road bridge three miles south of town. At 10 o'clock arrivals from the country reported that 200 men on horseback and armed with Winchester, shot guns and pistols, were gathered there and were planning an invasion of the town. Upon the receipt of this news the combine people, or anti-regulators began to assemble around the court house square armed to the teeth and prepared to resist the invasion. The sheriff was in town when the news first arrived, but he did not attempt to go and disband the armed body of men. District Judge W. C. Perrault rode out to the camp of the regulators and endeavored to persuade them to disband, but his efforts availed nothing. This afternoon Dionides Durio, a leading planter, C. M. Clark, clerk of the district court, and five or six friends were in front of the Durio house.

"I was under a tree with my children near me," said Mr. Durio. "Suddenly thirty regulators, led by one Reed, passed my house. They stopped behind a clump of trees and I went out in the field to see what they were doing. When they fired six shots at me. My friends came to my assistance and we returned the twelve shots. We then laid down and the regulators fired fully fifty shots at us, shooting my horse in two places. Half of them then ran away, the others remaining behind in a group and appeared to be hoping some one on a horse would do something for them. I do not know whether they were to town for reinforcements, but when the boys came the regulators were out of sight."

Mr. Thompson corroborated Mr. Durio's story. It is rumored that two regulators were shot and one killed. Impossible to verify this rumor.

Later it is now stated positively that one regulator—Aloe Reed—was killed and another mortally wounded in the skirmish at Durio's, three miles from here this morning.

At 11:30 to-night the town is quiet. All day long there has been a state of alarm, but not even a constable in the town. It is believed now that the regulators will not come into town again until morning.

The trouble in Opelousas grew out of the effort on the part of white Democrats to prevent registration of the negroes. A military company was sent there and the negro men were ordered to appear in the morning and the movement of the regulators or white supremacists combination now is intended to prevent the negroes from voting to-morrow.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Falls to Formulate a Programme of Procedure in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The senate adjourned early to-day in order to permit the Democratic senators to hold a caucus. The caucus was called to decide upon an order of business before the final adjournment of Congress. The meeting did not, however, result in such determination. It was even discovered that the recognized leaders on the Democratic side were of the opinion that both propriety and expediency demanded that the Democrats should decide upon no course until the Republicans should announce their programme. They contended that while the Republicans had control of the committees they were responsible for legislation, and that it was in the interest of the Democracy that this position should be maintained. It was suggested that the Republicans should hold a conference at an early day to determine upon a line of action with reference to adjournment and what measures should be taken up except the appropriation bills. Several of the Democratic senators have bills which they are anxious to have considered, but none of them expressed their views at some length about the necessity of getting bankruptcy legislation. He, however, yielded with others to the suggestion to postpone any determination of policy until after the Republicans should make their plans known.

Texas Republicans.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 20.—The reform Republicans (Lily Whites) held their state convention here to-day, with W. McDaniel, of Houston, chairman, and W. N. Norton, secretary. All motions were adopted unanimously. No presidential instructions were given. The delegates being prepared to treat with whichever faction will give them recognition.

Following is the money plank adopted: "We favor bi-metallicism, the use of gold and silver coin as money of ultimate redemption."

Rhode Island Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20.—The Democratic delegates of Rhode Island will meet to-morrow and will appoint the delegates to represent this state at the national convention in Chicago. Hon. R. B. Constock will preside. The platform will be brief. It will endorse the Cleveland administration and advocate the gold standard. The delegates will be W. W. Whitney, of New York, for President, with ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, as second choice.

A. P. A. Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., April 20.—Since last Thursday there has been here a secret national meeting of the supreme officers and national executive board of the A. P. A. Members have not registered at the hotels, in fact many of them have stopped at boarding houses. Those present are Supreme President W. H. Traynor, Toledo; Supreme Secretary C. T. Beatty, Chicago; Supreme Treasurer M. L. Ryan, Chicago; National Executive Committeeman T. L. Thompson, of Omaha, and many others. Officers from Ohio and other states will arrive to-morrow and Wednesday. The purpose is confessedly political and hostile to McKinley for President. Secrecy will be removed in a day or two.

Fire in Flour Sheds.

DULUTH, Minn., April 20.—Fire in the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's docks at Rice's Point, destroyed four flour sheds, burning loss, \$30,000, fully covered by insurance.

WHY NOT MONDAY?

The Peculiar Inaction of the Sheriff of Marshall County.

WARRANT FOR ARREST OF MAN

Who is Charged with the Murder of Adam Fisher was in Sheriff Matthews' Hands Last Evening, but He Delayed Going After Him Until This Morning—Details of Sunday's Tragedy, which was Exclusively Given in the Intelligencer Yesterday—George Workman Drowned.

Yesterday morning the Intelligencer exclusively told of the death of Adam J. Fisher, who was knocked off a Baltimore & Ohio freight train at Roby's Rock by Conductor William Hixenbaugh, while he and others were stealing a ride from Moundsville, intending to go to Mannington. Until the coroner's jury sat on the case yesterday morning, there was some doubt as to the details of the tragedy, but the testimony given clears all doubt, unless two men are perjuring themselves.

Last evening at 6 o'clock, a warrant from Justice of the Peace William J. Knox, of Roby's Rock, charging Hixenbaugh with the murder of Fisher, was placed in the hands of Sheriff C. C. Matthews, of Marshall county. Usually when a warrant charging a man with murder is placed in the hands of an officer of the law, he goes after him man without the least delay. Sheriff Matthews seems to have considerable faith in Hixenbaugh's rumored intention to quietly give himself up, as he took no steps to arrest him last night, and said he would leave for Moundsville this morning at 6:30 o'clock, and then place Hixenbaugh under arrest. If Hixenbaugh doesn't escape it will not be because he had no opportunity.

Yesterday morning at Roby's Rock, Justice of the Peace William J. Knox, who is also coroner, called the following jury to inquire into the cause of Fisher's death: R. H. Dakin, D. C. Lutes, David Kemp, J. P. Faust, J. L. Hood and J. E. Smith.

The three important witnesses who were examined were William Muldrew, J. L. Lowry and William Wade, who, with Fisher, were stealing a ride out of Moundsville to Mannington. Muldrew and Lowry told practically the same story, as follows:

Fisher boarded the train at Moundsville. Muldrew, Lowry and Fisher were riding between the bumpers. Conductor William Hixenbaugh saw them. Without saying anything, he went back to the caboose, secured what is known as a "brake block," and came back. Coming down the ladder two steps he ordered the men off. At this time the train was one-half mile east of Roby's Rock and was almost at a standstill. Lowry and Muldrew got off without objecting, but Fisher remained on the car. Hixenbaugh then deliberately aimed a blow with the club at Fisher's striking him on the temple. Fisher dropped as if he had been shot, and before anything could be done the slowly moving train had run over his prostrate body, cutting off the head and both legs, and otherwise mangleing the body.

William Wade, another oil man who was stealing a ride on the train, also testified. He did not see Hixenbaugh strike Fisher, but saw the body on the track after the train had done its deadly work. Hixenbaugh threw away the club and the three witnesses got it and it was submitted to the coroner as evidence.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was as follows: We, the jury, find that A. J. Fisher met his death by being run over by a moving train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, one-half mile east of Roby's Rock station, after being knocked down between the cars of said moving train with a club in the hands of Conductor William Hixenbaugh.

On the strength of the testimony given at the inquest the justice determined to issue a warrant for Hixenbaugh's arrest. He was not acquainted with the legal form to be used and had to send in to Moundsville to have the form filled out. This was done and it was returned later in the day for signing.

The warrant was then sent to Moundsville and given to Sheriff Matthews to serve on Hixenbaugh. As related above the sheriff has delayed serving the warrant until this morning.

Conductor Hixenbaugh returned to his home in McMechen yesterday afternoon and is said to be ready to give up and stand trial, but an attempt was made to secure his story, but he could not be found last evening.

FOUND DROWNED.

The Body of George W. Workman, of Andy, W. Va., Found Floating in the Ohio.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Edward Fitzsimmons and Albert Long discovered the body of a man floating in the Ohio river at the mouth of Jonathan's ravine, in the First ward. The body was secured and Coroner J. W. Schultze was notified. He had the body removed to county undertaker Schroeder's establishment, and immediately impanned a jury of inquest. The body was very much swollen, and the indications were that it had been in the water about ten days. From papers found on his person it was pretty certain that his name was George W. Workman, and that his home was at Andy, a small hamlet in Wetzel county, this state. This was afterwards verified by information received from the Aetna-Standard mill that the man had been employed in that mill as a laborer, and that he had been missing for about ten days, and that money was coming to him from that concern.

There were some indications that point to probable foul play. In one of the pockets of the deceased an open knife was found the blade of which was unmistakably stained with blood. There were blood stains also on his watch. Still not a cut, bruise or any other mark of violence could be found on his body. The matter of the blood stains, however, was of sufficient importance to decide Justice Schultze to adjourn the inquest over until this afternoon until his relatives could be communicated with.

The man was neatly dressed, dark hair and mustache, and was about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age. The watch found on him was of a very cheap make. Only eleven cents was found on him.

KILLED ON THE B. & O.

Edward Hixon, a Brakeman, Killed in the Glencoe Tunnel.

Edward Hixon, a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was killed at the Glencoe tunnel at an early hour yesterday morning. He was the front brakeman and whether he fell or was hit and knocked off the car will never be known, but he was killed. He was twenty-four years of age and home made. He was a native of New York. Coroner Reece Purday held an inquest and the remains

were brought to Bellairs, where Undertaker Grafton prepared them for burial and they were sent to Newark on the 10 o'clock passenger train.

Minor Accidents Yesterday.

James Carney, engineer at the Belmont mill, South Side, met with a painful accident yesterday. He was walking through the mill when he stumbled over a piece of hose and fell, dislocating his right hand. Dr. J. A. Campbell re-set it.

AGAINST DUELING.

Herr Bachem, Calls the Attention of the Reichstag to the Matter.

BERLIN, April 20.—Herr Bachem, Centrist, in the Reichstag, to-day called upon the house to take action to prevent duelling. He dwelt upon the public indignation caused by the killing of Baron Von Schrader by Count Von Kotze and asked why the police had allowed the meeting to occur when they knew of Von Kotze's intention to fight the Baron.

Continuing, Herr Bachem said that the prince consort had obtained the abolition of the duello in England and asked why the emperor could not find a remedy for it in Germany. (Cheers.) Dr. Von Boetticher, the minister for the interior, replied for the chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, who, he said, was indisposed and unable to attend. The government, he asserted sincerely regretted the recent duels, but the authorities could not be blamed for failing to prevent them. (Murmurs of the members on the left.)

Dr. Von Boetticher added that duellists would always find means to gain their end. However, Prince Hohenlohe was seriously meditating measures to assure respect for the law upon the part of all classes.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Institute Proceedings for the Recovery of the Nile Expedition Funds.

CAIRO, April 20.—The French and Russian members of the commission of the caloso of the Egyptian debt have summoned the other members before the mixed tribunals on a claim for the repayment of the funds which they allege were illegally advanced for the expenses of the Nile expedition. This is the sequence of the action of the French and Russian members of the commission in protesting against the advance to Great Britain of the £500,000 required for the Nile expedition and their withdrawal from the meeting of the commission when the grant was voted. The mixed tribunals are established under the auspices of the European powers and are provided for the purposes of litigation between the natives and foreigners in Egypt.

ARMENIAN RELIEF.

Not Enough Funds to Buy Farming Implements—Dr. Knapp Leaves Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—Miss Clara Barton, of the American Red Cross Association, has received the following communication from Dr. Hubbell, dated Marash, April 19: "Your telegram, received, also the £400 (\$2,000). I would suggest as much more for farming utensils. Your physicians from Ercour, Dr. Harris and party, arrived yesterday with medical supplies. We start for Malatia to-day. Typhus is increasing. We are well here."

The Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary, who was expelled from Bitlis, left Aleppo for Alexandretta to-day.

Sons of the Revolution.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 20.—The general session of the Sons of the Revolution at its meeting to-day elected the following officers: President, John Lee Carroll, of Ellenton City, 2d vice president, Garrett Dorset Wall Vroman, of Trenton, N. J.; second vice president, John Scriven, of Savannah, Ga.; secretary, James Mortimer, Montgomery, Assistant Secretary, William Hall Harris, of Baltimore; treasurer, Richard McCall Cadwalder, of Philadelphia; assistant treasurer, Henry Cadle, of Missouri; chairman, Bishop Henry E. Whipple, of Minnesota; registrar, T. E. Abbott, of Massachusetts; historian, G. Millard Hunt, of Washington, D. C.

Resolutions were adopted to amalgamate with the Sons of the American Revolution under certain conditions.

Death Takes a Bath.

LONDON, April 20.—The Marquis of Bath died to-day at Venice.

John Alexander Thynne, fourth marquis was born in 1831. He was Lord Lieutenant of Wilt, a trustee of the British Museum and the national portrait gallery and honorary colonel of the Wilts yeomanry.

Vessels Collided.

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